

THE DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.
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There is no question in which the white people of this district feel more interested than in the question involving the relations between themselves and the negroes. It has become apparent to all men that in the hotels, on the steamboats, on the cars, in the theatre and generally in every public place the negro seeks to prove that he has the right to go wherever the white man goes.

How Judge Russell stands upon this question is a matter of vital importance to us. It is a question upon which the negroes are not left to any conjecture or surmise about his position. It is true that so far as we know, Judge Russell has given no intimation, either public or private as to his approval or disapproval of the particular Civil Rights Bill now pending in the Congress, but on his views upon the general question he has not been silent. He has not only said that he is in favor of the bill, but he has also said that he is in favor of the bill as it is now framed.

The case was substantially a bill in favor of the negroes. In October of last year, a bill was introduced into the Congress by the white people in this city, which was a bill to give the negroes the same rights as the white people. The bill was introduced by the white people, and it was a bill to give the negroes the same rights as the white people. The bill was introduced by the white people, and it was a bill to give the negroes the same rights as the white people.

And there, plain men will think the case and the negroes will think the case. The negroes will think the case, and the white people will think the case. The negroes will think the case, and the white people will think the case. The negroes will think the case, and the white people will think the case.

What Judge Russell has done is to give the negroes the same rights as the white people. He has done this, and he has done this. He has done this, and he has done this. He has done this, and he has done this. He has done this, and he has done this.

After reading the above there can be no question that we do not agree with Judge Russell in saying that he has made substantially a public proclamation from the bench that negroes were entitled to "precisely the same accommodations and the same treatment as the white people." It is a question upon which the negroes are not left to any conjecture or surmise about his position. It is true that so far as we know, Judge Russell has given no intimation, either public or private as to his approval or disapproval of the particular Civil Rights Bill now pending in the Congress, but on his views upon the general question he has not been silent.

JUDGE RUSSELL AND THE NEGROES.
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The Radical party in this Judicial District at the last gubernatorial election, polled 11,000 votes. The census returns for the year 1870 show that there were at that time 10,000 negro adults or voters in the District. As the negroes always vote the Radical ticket, it is apparent that a glance at the figures, tells the story of the matter. The Radical party, therefore, is in a position to control the election, and it is in a position to control the election.

In the knowledge of this fact it is to be found, we fear, the explanation of Judge Russell's extraordinary conduct in going out of his way in the opinion House to deliver what he called an opinion on the bill. It is a fact that the Radical party is in a position to control the election, and it is in a position to control the election.

The Judge's bill then became a public question. It was a public question, and it was a public question. It was a public question, and it was a public question. It was a public question, and it was a public question. It was a public question, and it was a public question.

Some of the Radical politicians of this section are endeavoring to ignore the question of Civil Rights. They are endeavoring to ignore the question of Civil Rights. They are endeavoring to ignore the question of Civil Rights. They are endeavoring to ignore the question of Civil Rights.

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MASSA MOSES.
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How a Robber Governor Entered His Office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina.

A special correspondent of the New York Times, sent into South Carolina to investigate the career of the robber Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina.

Some weeks after, the Legislature appropriated \$20,000 as a contingent fund for the Governor and his family. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina. The Governor, General Pickens, entered his office upon South Carolina.

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THE EXCURSION.
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Arrival of the Charlotte Excursion. The Charlotte Excursion arrived in Wilmington. The Charlotte Excursion arrived in Wilmington. The Charlotte Excursion arrived in Wilmington. The Charlotte Excursion arrived in Wilmington.

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THE REGULARS.

It is a fact that the regulars of the cotton market are not the same as the regulars of the stock market. The cotton market is a market of the future, and the stock market is a market of the present. The cotton market is a market of the future, and the stock market is a market of the present.

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General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

Commercial.

Grain.

Cotton.

Wool.

Oil.

Sugar.

Flour.

Meat.

Produce.

Stocks.

Bonds.

Exchange.

Commodities.

Metals.

Textiles.

Chemicals.

Pharmaceuticals.

Foodstuffs.

Alcohol.

Drugs.

Minerals.

Energy.

Transportation.

Insurance.

Real Estate.

Construction.

Manufacturing.

Retail.

Wholesale.

Import.

Export.

Trade.

Industry.

Commerce.

Business.

Market.

Prices.

Costs.

Values.

Weights.

Measures.

Units.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

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Wholesale.

Import.

Export.

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Business.

Market.

Prices.

Costs.

Values.

Weights.

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